



P. H. Fitz Herbert  
Rifle Brigade.  
Bristol Sept. 1847.





*With Hubert*

*69*

THE

**NEW BRISTOL GUIDE**

FOR 1842.



THE NEW  
**BRISTOL GUIDE ;**

EMBELLISHED WITH  
LANDER'S BEAUTIFULLY-ENGRAVED  
**ELECTORAL AND DISTRICT MAP**  
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL ;

**PLAN OF THE CITY ;**  
ENGRAVINGS OF THE GREAT WESTERN STEAMER,  
SUSPENSION BRIDGE, & VICTORIA ROOMS ;

BEING A  
**COMPLETE DIRECTORY**  
AND  
**RAILWAY GUIDE**

FOR THE  
CITY OF BRISTOL, CLIFTON, AND THEIR VICINITIES.

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BRISTOL :  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PHILP & EVANS.  
LONDON :  
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.

1842.



TO

THE MEMBERS OF THE

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND,

THIS WORK,

DESCRIPTIVE OF THE CITY OF

**Bristol,**

AND COMMEMORATIVE OF

THEIR VISIT,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

THEIR MOST OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

THE PUBLISHERS.



## PREFACE.

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THE object of the Publishers has been merely to give an outline of the History of Bristol, noticing those objects worthy the attention of the Stranger visiting the City, and pointing out such places as they deem particularly interesting. They have availed themselves of various publications already before the public, and in many cases have had the assistance of parties more immediately connected with the Institutions they have described. They are fortunate in being able to obtain such an excellent Map as Mr. Lander's, which is got up with considerable judgment and taste, and alone is worth more than the price of their publication.



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STANDER'S MINIATURE POCKET MAP OF BRISTOL, CLIFTON & THE HUWELES:





# BRISTOL GUIDE.

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## HISTORY OF BRISTOL.

### INTRODUCTION.

THE City of Bristol is an object of interest to the Historian and the Traveller, and the situation is considered by all who visit it one of the most beautiful and romantic in the kingdom. The surrounding country for many miles presents objects of great beauty, and weeks might be spent in surveying the various places, which might be separately visited in a day's excursion.

The situation of Bristol is in  $51^{\circ} 27' 6\frac{3}{4}''$  N. lat.,  $2^{\circ} 35' 28\frac{1}{2}''$  W. long. It is  $118\frac{1}{4}$  miles due west from London; between the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, and at the junction of the rivers Avon and Frome; about ten miles, measured by the course of the water, or seven miles in a straight line, from the spot where the Avon enters the Bristol Channel.

The most ancient name of Bristol on record is Caer Odor, *the city of the gap*, or chasm through which the Avon finds a passage to the sea; and to this was added the local description of Nant Baddon, *in the valley of the baths*. Much diversity of opinion has existed with regard to the etymology of its present name, Bristol; and much of this uncertainty probably arises from the looseness of its orthography in ancient documents. Seyer, in his History of Bristol, has enumerated 47 variations, mostly from different, some from the same, authorities; and even these are not all. But the only modes of writing the name that are material, as serving to lead to the etymology, are Bristruit, and Bricstow. The Rev. Dr. Shaw derives Bristol from the Celtic words *bras*, quick, rapid, or *braos*, a gap, chasm, or rent, and *tuile*, a stream: a derivation entitled to some credit. With regard to Bricstow, Chatterton derives it from Brictric, the last king of Wessex, who commenced his reign A.D. 784, and died by poison, A.D. 800, supposing it to have been originally called Brictricstow. It appears also that Bricstow, or a similar name, prevailed from 1064 to 1204; and it is remarkable that a Brictric was Lord of Bristol at the earlier of these two dates.

was vested in a corporation, under 3rd of Geo. IV. cap. 24, but first created by 7 and 8 of William III. cap. 32, consisting of 13 members of the municipal body (late the mayor and aldermen), the 18 senior churchwardens of the 18 parishes, the overseer of the precinct of the castle, and 48 persons elected by the rate-payers of the old 12 city wards, 4 to each. The corporation possesses two work-houses, one within the city, antiently the mint, but purchased for the use of the poor in 1698, and principally used for the meetings, of the corporation, and as an infirmary ; the other properly the workhouse, a large building on the Gloucester road, purchased in 1831 of the government, by whom it had previously been used as a military dépôt, and subsequently made part of the city of Bristol by act of parliament.

In the out-parishes of Clifton, St. Philip and Jacob, and the district of St. James and Paul, the poor are governed by local acts ; in those of Bedminster and Westbury they are regulated under the general law. At present the entire parliamentary borough cannot contain less than 130,000 souls ; nor can the rack rental be much under 425,000*l.*, of which 200,000*l.* may be taken to be shared by the out-parishes. The local taxation annually assessed within the 19 city parishes and precinct, including church rates estimated at 2000*l.*, poors' rate at 31,000*l.*, compensation rate 10,000*l.*, harbour rate at 2400*l.*, watch rate at 4500*l.*, pitching and paving rates at 10,000*l.*, and re-assessments of the whole at 6000*l.*, is 65,900*l.* : this total has not averaged less than 65,000*l.* for many years.

The constituency of Bristol return two members to parliament, and have continued to do so from A.D. 1283. Prior to the passing of the Reform Act the electoral right was in the freeholders and freemen resident and non-resident, in all 6000, the proportion of freeholders to freemen being 1 in 7, and of non-resident to resident voters, 1 in 4. The freemen acquired the right either by birth within the walls, the father having been previously enrolled, by marriage with the daughter or widow of a freeman, by servitude to a freeman within the walls, or by purchase ; the price of enrollment in the three first cases was about 3*l.* ; in the last the presumed value of the exemption from town dues, conferred by admission, regulated the demand ; and 300*l.* has been asked. The average admissions of ordinary years were 50 ; in the years of contested elections they averaged from 800 to 2000, and have sometimes of themselves decided an election, giving a clear majority to the candidate by whom or by whose friends the fees were paid.

For municipal purposes Bristol, as already observed, is now divided into 10 wards. The number of rated properties within the boundary is 19,927, of which 10,428 are within the old city bounds ; but the municipal constituency does not at present exceed 4000.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The foreign trade of Bristol principally consists, in imports, of sugar, rum, wine, brandy, colonial and Baltic timber, tallow, hemp, turpentine, barilla, dye-woods, fruits, and, when the ports are open, wheat, and, within the year 1835, tea. In 1831 the import of foreign corn was 147,076 quarters; in 1832, 6304 quarters. In 1834 the customs revenue for the three quarters ending Michaelmas was 762,221*l.*; for the three corresponding quarters of 1835 it was 889,778*l.*; the increase of 127,557*l.* is attributed to the new traffic opened with China. The average import of sugar is about 30,000 hogsheads; of tallow, 6799 casks; of wine, 1615 pipes; of rum, 2553 puncheons; of brandy, 115,192 gallons; and in the timber trade about 15,000 tons of shipping are engaged. The principal articles of export are iron, tin, bricks, refined sugar, glass bottles, Irish linen, and manufactured goods. The annexed table will show the comparative state of the direct foreign trade of Bristol for the last 8 years ending January 5, 1835, on the average of the 5 first and the 3 last years ending with the 5th of January of the given dates:—

	Tonnage in.	Tonnage out.	Export value.	Customs.
1832	80,856	52,750	£403,881	£1,208,184
1835	57,389	43,788	273,900	1,078,437

Bristol derives a considerable portion of her supply of foreign produce coastwise under bond principally from London and Liverpool, but also from the minor ports of Gloucester, Newport, Bridgwater, Exeter, Barnstaple and Bideford. In the quarter ending January 5, 1835, a fair average period, Bridgwater furnished to Bristol 225 casks of foreign tallow, about 13 per cent. of the average import; and during the same period 2000 tons of foreign goods were sent round from London and Liverpool. The decline of the foreign trade of Bristol both in imports and exports, with the increased supply coastwise, is attributed to the excess of local taxation in the shape of municipal and other imposts levied upon shipping and goods, and levied almost wholly upon the foreign trade; so that, independent of the direct effect of the tax in contracting the market by the prohibitory scale of duties which prevails, there is a premium held out for supplying the existing demand coastwise, the difference on the tax being more than sufficient to cover the extra cost to transhipments. The amounts collected average 42,000*l.* per annum, but the pressure is to be estimated rather by what is not received than by what is. Public attention has been very forcibly directed to this subject within the last 10 years, and considerable though inadequate reductions have been made with a corresponding good effect. The coasting trade of Bristol is very considerable, particularly with Ireland. The imports principally consist of iron, tin, coal, salt, and Irish linens and agricultural produce; the exports, of articles of

foreign and colonial produce, particularly groceries, tea, wines, and spirits, and of the manufactures of the place. The total coasting tonnage engaged, on the three years average ending January 5, 1835, is—

Tons	Tons
Outwards, 293,200; including steam-vessels, 134,807	
Inwards, 475,684; ditto ditto 134,615	

Bristol, upon the same average, takes from Ireland, among other articles, 1193 tons of butter, 97,966 quarters of grain, 1996 tons of flour, 1114 tons of potatoes, 3507 sheep, 3115 head of cattle, 109,263 pigs; and Ireland takes in exchange from Bristol, 2406 tons of wrought iron, 1325 cwts. of leather, 5790 cwts. of raw sugar, 36,840 cwts. of refined sugars, 59,058 lbs. of tea, and 5509 boxes of tin plates. The coasting trade of Bristol has considerably increased within the last 10 years, the steamers put on in 1826 being very nearly in addition to the previous traffic. The advocates of reduction of local taxation ground their strongest argument on the fact that this increase has been subsequent to and consequent on the entire removal of town dues in 1824 from the coasting and Irish trades, without which the trade by steam could scarcely have had existence: the effect of this on the Irish trade may be estimated from the following figures:—

	Tonnage out	Tonnage in	Export value: British goods
Year ending Jan. 5, 1824,	10,000	38,709	£126,999
Average 3 years to 1835,	74,573	90,764	280,000

The following is the amount of exports from the port of Bristol of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures, in the year ending 5th January, 1842, compared with the exports of the two preceding years, ending 5th January, 1840 and 1841:—

1840	...	...	...	...	...	£417,101	0
1841	...	...	...	...	...	329,101	0
1842	...	...	...	...	...	366,488	6

The following is an account of the produce of the duties of customs at this port, in the year ending 5th January, 1842, compared with the produce in the three preceding years ending 5th January, 1839, 1840, and 1841:—

1839	...	...	...	...	...	£1,169,572	13	5
1840	...	...	...	...	...	1,089,475	0	0
1841	...	...	...	...	...	1,027,160	0	0
1842	...	...	...	...	...	1,046,800	0	0

Account of the total number of ships, with their tonnage, including their repeated voyages, that have entered inwards and cleared

outwards at this port, with cargoes, from and to foreign parts, in the years ending 5th January,—

1841.			1842.		
Inwards.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	
British	... ...	428	90,969	... ...	329
Foreign	... ...	78	13,779	... ...	51
		—	—		—
Total ...	506	104,748	... ...	380	74,394
Outwards.					
British	... ...	171	38,704	... ...	158
Foreign	... ...	27	5,448	... ...	17
		—	—		—
Total ...	198	44,152	... ...	175	40,558

The following is an account of the number and tonnage of vessels employed in the coasting trade (including the trade to Ireland), which entered inwards and cleared outwards at this port, with cargoes, in the year ending 5th January, 1842, compared with the three preceding years, ending 5th January, 1839, 1840, and 1841 :—

Entered in.				Cleared out.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.		Vessels.	Tonnage.
1839 ...	... 5,079	295,633	...	3,506	238,440
1840 ...	... 5,136	295,563	...	3,533	239,695
1841 ...	... 5,350	315,655	...	3,752	258,346
1842 ...	... 5,114	310,876	...	3,723	257,523

In the last year the decrease in shipping, and consequently in direct importation, has been considerable ; nevertheless the customs' revenue shows an increase of 20,000*l.* as compared with the preceding year, a proof that the demand and consumption of the city and neighbourhood has continued undiminished. The deficiency of direct import is supplied by removals, from London, Liverpool, and other British ports, of foreign goods under bond : this transit trade has progressively increased. The removals of last year (independently of corn and other goods in bulk) amount to no less than 485,000 packages, comprising sugar, wine, coffee, cocoa, tea, tobacco, fruit, and almost every other article of foreign or colonial produce. The decrease in shipping, amounting to 30,000 tons, arises principally from the diminished import of timber, as well from Canada as the Baltic, the difference in the former being 16,000 tons, and from Prussia and Russia (including the Black Sea), 8000 tons ; it is also attributable to the cause before alluded to.—A considerable increase has arisen in the export of cotton manufactures and yarn. For this we are in a great degree indebted to the enterprising individuals who, in the establishment of the new cotton manufactory, have laid the basis of a branch of commerce which has long been a desideratum.

The principal manufactures of Bristol are glass bottles, crown and flint glass, brass wire, pins, sheet lead, zinc, speltre, chain cables, anchors, machinery, drugs, colours, dyes, painted floor-cloth, cotton goods, earthenware, refined sugar, starch, soap, British spirits, tin, copper, and brass wares, bricks, beer, porter, pipes, tobacco, and hats. Most of these are either carried on within the city or in its immediate neighbourhood; but the manufacturing circuit may be considered to extend six miles around, and the principal factories are those for glass, sugar, iron, brass, floor-cloth, cotton goods, and earthenware. The ability of the workers in flint glass and sugar refining has been long known; but manufacturing industry in Bristol is far from being in a flourishing state, and several branches have withdrawn from the place. This, in a neighbourhood which, in addition to a ready port, furnishes a cheap and inexhaustible supply of building materials, water, coals, iron, and provisions, with great facilities of internal conveyance, is much to be regretted.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

There are in Bristol 29 churches connected with the establishment, and 52 dissenting places of worship. The churches of Bristol present some beautiful specimens of ancient English ecclesiastical architecture, the finest being the tower of St. Stephen's, celebrated for the decorated elegance of its summit ; the church of St. Mary, Redcliff, and the cathedral church, anciently part of the abbey of St. Agustine, the Norman gateway of which presents one of the finest existing specimens of its style in England.

### THE COUNCIL HOUSE,

Is in the centre of the town, partly in Corn-Street, partly in Broad-Street. It was erected in 1827, at the expense of 14,000*l.*, and is a very plain, but convenient building, executed by Sir R. Smirke, and surmounted with a statue of Justice by Baily, a native of the city, it communicates with the justice-room, a smaller building annexed. The courts are held in the Guildhall in Broad-Street, an ancient building. The Mansion House, burnt down in 1831, has not been rebuilt. The gaol was erected of stone, W. of the city, upon the new course of the river Avon, 1816, at a cost of 60,000*l.*, under the powers of an act of parliament then obtained.

### THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS,

In Corn-Street, nearly opposite the Post-Office, are an elegant and convenient suite of buildings, supplied with the various English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodical Publications. It is also furnished with all the best Maps, Parliamentary Papers, and the most important works of reference. Strangers residing beyond six miles from the city, are admitted on the introduction of a Subscriber, to all the privileges of this Institution for one month.

### THE BANKS.

Miles, Harford, Battersby, Bayly and Co., 8, Corn-street—London Bankers, Barnett's and Co. Baillie, Ames, Baillie, Cave, Tyndall, Palmer, and Edwards, the Old Bank, Corn-street—London Bankers, Grote, Prescott, Grote and Prescott.

Stuckey, Lean, Manningford and Co., the Castle Bank, corner of Wine-street, and corner of High-street—London Bankers, Robarts, Curtis and Co. Bristol Branch of the Bank of England, Bridge-street.

West of England and South Wales District Bank, Exchange Manager, John Bates—London Bankers, Glyn, Halifax and Co.

National Provincial Bank of England, 46, High-street, Manager H. E. Stephens—London Bankers, Barnett, Hoares and Co.

All the Banks open at half-past nine, and close at 3 o'clock, except Stuckey's and the National, which close at four.

### THE POST-OFFICE,

In Corn-Street, has been considerable extended, to facilitate the increased business under the Penny Postage Act. The following are the regulations for the arrival and departure of the Mails:—

Mails.	Received At	Despatched At	Letters should be Posted before	Time till which Letters are received with a fee of 10d, after which they are received as late as possible previous to the despatch with a fee of 3d.
First London	...	1 15 A.M.	8 10 A.M.	7 10 7 40
Portsmouth	...	8 43 "	4 40 P.M.	3 40 4 10
First North	...	7 23 "	3 7 "	2 7 2 37
Second North	...	9 43 "	4 42 "	3 42 4 12
Stroud	...	10 11 "	4 14 "	3 14 3 44
Hereford	...	Noon	3 20 "	2 20 2 50
Devonport	...	2 10 P.M.	10 20 A.M.	9 20 9 50
Second London	...	2 40 "	10 0 P.M.	9 15 9 45
South of Wales and Ireland	6 0 "	5 50 A.M.		
Iron Acton, Thornbury, and Country Posts	6 15 "	8 15 "	7 15	7 45
Bath and Bitton	4 20 "	8 30 "	7 30	8 0
Bristol 1st delivery		8 15 "	7 15	7 45
Bristol 2nd delivery		3 15 P.M.	2 15	2 45
Bristol 3rd delivery	7 0 "	6 0		6 30

### THE EXCHANGE,

Is an extensive pile of buildings, intended for the use of the Merchants; but it is chiefly used as a Corn Exchange, and offices for Merchants, Solicitors, and the West of England District Bank. Four singular tables of bronze are set up in front of the building.

### THE GUILDHALL,

In which the Court of Nisi Prius and the Quarter Sessions are held, is situate in Broad-Street.

### THE MERCHANT VENTURER'S HALL,

Is situated at the corner of King-Street, and is used for the Public Meetings of the Merchants, and some Annual Festivals.

### THE THEATRE ROYAL,

Is superior to most Provincial Theatres, and is situate in King-Street, under the able management of Mrs. M'Cready.

### THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND EXCISE OFFICE,

Are newly-erected buildings in Queen-Square, the old Buildings being destroyed in the Riots, in 1831.

### THE ASSEMBLY ROOM,

In Prince-Street, has recently undergone considerable improvements, and is frequently used for Public Concerts, Lectures, &c.

### THE BRISTOL LIBRARY,

In King-Street, founded in 1772 by 24 private gentlemen, has now 300 subscribers, each of whom pays an annual subscription of one guinea and a half, and holds a proprietary share of 10*l.* The number of books is about 18,000 volumes, of which 2000 belong to the city, having been left with a building, in which they were contained, for the use of the aldermen and shopkeepers of the town. But the corporation have granted both the books and the building to the subscribers to the library, who, in return, agree to consider the mayor, sheriffs, and chamberlain as part of its members. The Bristol Law Library, in Clare-Street, possesses about 600 sets of books, including complete copies of all the Reports, and the best theoretical and practical professional treatises. There is also a Medical Library, the members of which meet in a building, formerly the French Protestant Chapel, in Orchard-Street, where papers on medical subjects are occasionally read.

### THE BRISTOL INSTITUTION,

A handsome building erected in Park-Street, by shares of 25*l.* each, is supported by annual subscriptions of two guineas. It was first opened in 1823. It has a reading-room, a small library, and a

museum. The museum contains very fine collection of ancient and modern works of art; among them, Baily's statue of Eve at the fountain, and a complete set of casts from the *Ægina* marbles. It possesses a very fine cabinet of British and foreign insects, Müller's collection of crinital remains, the originals upon which his great work on the natural history of the crinoida was founded; of minerals about 2000 fine characteristic specimens, arranged according to W. Phillips; in conchology above 2500 species; mammalia and birds above 1600. The collections of reptiles, in spirits, of mineral conchology, and of zoophytes, are exceedingly numerous. Several courses of lectures are annually given in the theatre of the institution, where also papers on literary and philosophical subjects are occasionally read by the members of a society associated for the purpose and annexed to the institution. In the large room of the Museum, exhibitions of pictures annually take place, under the superintendence of a local society of artists, associated for the purposes of mutual improvement in sculpture and painting. Strangers may be introduced for a month by any member, as at the Public Reading Rooms.

### THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION,

Is situated in Broadmead, and is carried on with considerable spirit. It has a News Room, and Library open to the public at a very small subscription. A committee of gentlemen, have made arrangements for an annual Exhibition of Works connected with the fine arts, &c. for the benefit of this institution.

### THE DOCKS,

Were commenced in 1804, under the powers of an act of parliament obtained 43 of Geo. III., by a proprietary body, and were first opened in 1809. They were formed by digging a new course for the Avon south of the city, and by converting the whole of the old channel, from an overfall dam erected above the Bristol bridge in St. Phillip's Marsh to the entrance lock at Rownham, including the branch of the Frome within the quays of St. Augustine and St. Stephen, into one floating harbour, about three miles in length, The quays thus inclose one end of the city, extending from Bristol bridge to the small stone bridge across the Frome, where that river ceases to be navigable, and thus form three sides of a parallelogram, the eastern and southern being washed by the Avon, the western by the Frome. The total extent of quay is 2000 yards; but these limits admit of any extension along the banks of the harbour below the town which the increase of trade could require. There are two basins for the temporary accommodations of vessels entering or quitting the harbour, one at Rownham, principally used by large vessels, and containing in length between the locks 275 yards, in

extreme width 147 yards: it rounds smaller towards the mouth, and empties itself through two locks into the Avon. The second basin lies south of the quay, communicating with the Avon branch of the harbour, above its junction with the Frome, and emptying itself into the river Avon, through a single lock, about 300 yards below the iron-bridge at Bedminster: it is used by the coasting vessels, and is about 170 yards long, and averages 80 yards of width. Previous to the construction of this harbour, vessels were suffered to take the ground, and considerable injury and delay were occasioned; important facilities were consequently afforded to the trade of the port by these works.

### THE TIDES.

The attention of scientific men having, within the last few years, been much engaged in investigating the laws of the tides, those of the Port of Bristol, on account of their magnitude, and the facilities they present for correct observation, have lately been regarded with unusual interest. The importance of accurately observing and recording their phenomena during a series of years, having on various occasions been clearly pointed out to the public by the Rev. Professor Whewell of Cambridge, a sum of money was in 1836, granted by the Corporation and other public bodies of this city, for the erection of a self-registering Tide Gauge, designed by Mr. T. G. Bunt, a gentleman of Bristol who had recently been engaged in calculating tide tables for that port, from such observations as then existed. This instrument consisting of a clock, a float, and a pencil which marks a curve on the surface of a cylinder, so as to show the exact time and height of every high water, has now been in regular operation for upwards of four years. A description and drawing of it are given in the Phil. Trans. for 1838, communicated by Professor Whewell. The observations made by means of this instrument have been very elaborately discussed by Mr. Bunt, under the directions of Mr. Whewell, at the expense of the British Association, in whose reports the results of these discussions will be found. The latest of these communicated to the British Association at Plymouth in 1841, relates to the effects produced on the heights of high water by the variations of atmospheric pressure, by which it appears that a rise of 1 inch in the mercurial column of the barometer, is accompanied by a depression of 13 inches in the height of the tide.

The difference in the heights of high water at Bristol, independently of the exaggerating influence of winds and accidental causes, is not less than 20 feet. The extreme variations of the moon's distance from the earth, affect the heights of the tides to the extent of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet; those of her declination, about 4 feet. The vertical velocity of the water at the tide gauge sometimes attains to the rate of 15 feet per hour.

## GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Perhaps no one circumstance has attracted more attention than the establishment of a regular communication between America and England by steam. The fame of the GREAT WESTERN has reached the remotest corner of our island, and almost every part of the World. This splendid vessel was built at an expense of about £70,000. She is nearly the size of an eighty-gun ship, has four masts, and registers 1700 tons. Her length is 236 feet, her breadth 59 feet, and her engines 450 horse power. She has stowage for 100 tons of coal. Her berth places, besides those for the officers and crew, are 136. Her saloon is 63 feet long and 32 feet wide, the pannels of which are beautifully decorated by Parris, with allegorical and emblematical paintings, in the style of Watteau. She has performed her voyages with astonishing regularity, averaging we believe, about 14 days to, and 13 from, America, making each trip including stoppages in about six weeks. She is commanded by an experienced naval officer, Lieut. Hoskins.

Another still greater wonder, as far as size and capabilities of accommodation is concerned, is now nearly completed and may be seen at the Company's Works. She is named very appropriately THE GREAT BRITAIN, and some idea may be formed of her immense magnitude by the following dimensions :

Length of keel .....	289 ft.
Length from figure head to tafrail .....	320
Beam .....	51
Total depth from underside of the upper deck to the keel .....	31 4 in.
Draft of water when loaded .....	16
Tonnage, per old measurement, ..about	3500 tons.
Displacement of water when drawing 16 feet, about .....	3000 "

The plates of the keel are from  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch thick in the middle, to 1 inch at the ends ; and all the plates under water are from  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, at the top, except the upper plate, which is  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths. She is clench-built, and double-riveted throughout. Towards the extremities, and quite aloft, the thicknesses are reduced gradually to 7-16ths. The ribs are framed of angle-iron, 6 inches by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , by  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick at the bottom of the vessel, and 7-16ths thick at the top. The mean distance of the ribs from centre to centre is 14 inches, and all these ribs will be doubled ; the distance is then increased to 18 inches, and then gradually to 21 inches at the extremities. The boiler platform is of plate iron, supported upon ten iron kelsons, of which the centre ones are 3 feet 3 inches deep. These kelsons are formed, like the floorings, of iron plates placed on edge. The hull is divided into five distinct compartments by means of substantial water-tight iron bulk-heads. The decks, which are of wood, consist of the cargo deck, two cabin decks, and the upper deck. Her rigging is hermaphrodite, with six masts, and she will be propelled by the patent Archimedean screw.



*The Great Western crossing the Atlantic*

LEN 300 FEET. BREADTH 39 FEET. TONNAGE 1320. 9 ENGINES OF 225 HORSE POWER EACH.



## MARKETS.

The Principal Markets are in High-street, Nicholas-street, and Union-street, and the city is very plentifully supplied from the various Butchers, Fishmongers, and Greengrocers' Shops, which abound in every vicinity.

The NEW CATTLE MARKET fronts the New Cut, and is spacious and well arranged. The site is upon the new course of the river Avon, between the overfall dam in St. Philip's Marsh, and the iron-bridge which connects the city side of the river with the Bath and Wells road: it was erected under 9th of Geo. IV. at an expense of 16,000*l.*, and first opened in February, 1830. The market, which is walled in, covers four acres of ground, and may be extended over two more acres adjoining, which were subsequently purchased at an additional cost of 800*l.* The presents limits will accommodate 7000 sheep—2000 under cover, 5000 pigs, 300 horses—with a trotting course 30 ft. wide, and 140 yards long, and upwards of 1000 head of cattle. The market is opened every Thursday; and the supply fluctuates considerably, but the average is about—for cattle 500, sheep 3000, pigs 400, horses 80. The tolls produce about 500*l.* per annum. The great market is held on the Thursday preceding Christmas Day, when the shows are generally very fine.

CORN and FLOUR, are sold from samples, under the piazza of the Exchange.

The CHEESE MARKET, held every Wednesday and Friday, leads from Maryport-street to Wine-street.

HAY, STRAW, and COAL MARKETS, are held in St. James's Church Yard, every Tuesday and Friday.

FAIRS for Live Stock, are held on the 1st of March, and the 1st of September, in the Cattle Market.

Extensive sales of LEATHER, are effected in Leather Hall, in March and September.

## NEWSPAPERS.

There are five Papers printed in Bristol. The Bristol Mercury, Felix Farley's Journal, the Mirror, and the Times, are published on Saturday Morning; and the Gazette on Wednesday Evening.

## GAS WORKS.

There are two gas companies in Bristol, the first the Coal Gas Company, erected under 59th of Geo. III., with a capital of 100,000*l.*, the second the Oil Gas Company, erected under 4th of Geo. IV., with a capital of 30,000*l.* By the former company the public lamps of the city are lighted: by the latter the public lamps of the adjoining parish of Clifton.

## THE SAVINGS' BANK,

In St. Stephen's Avenue, established in 1812, is open every Wednesday and Thursday Morning, from Twelve till Two, and every Saturday Evening, from Six till Eight o'clock. The amount deposited, by 8514 depositors, was £317,356 13s. Od., agreeably to the following classification :—

Number of Depositors.		£	s.	d.
4849	Depositors whose respective balances on 20th Nov., 1841, with Interest did not exceed	£20	each,	32,045 16 6
2329	were above	£20 and not exceeding	£50	ditto, 72,654 3 4
424	Ditto	£50	ditto	£100 ditto, 80,275 2 1
433	Ditto	£100	ditto	£150 ditto, 52,464 1 4
297	Ditto	£150	ditto	£200 ditto, 51,344 1 3
57	were above	...	...	£200 ditto, 12,100 2 8
8389				£300,882 12 2
51	Charitable Societies	...	...	4,474 0 5
74	Friendly Societies	...	...	12,000 0 5
8514				£317,356 13 0

## SQUARES.

The SQUARES of Bristol are well built and spacious, and are deserving a visit from the stranger desirous of seeing the whole of the city. There are seven,—Berkeley Square, at the top of Park-street; Queen Square, near Prince's-street; King Square, Portland Square, Brunswick Square, and St. James's Square, all near Stoke's Croft; and Somerset Square, near Redcliff Hill.

There are two neatly built ARCADES, leading from Broadmead to St. James's Barton, the Upper and Lower, the length of which is about 600 feet and the width about 12 feet. The shops are generally fully occupied.

## THE GREAT WESTERN AND BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAYS.

These splendid public works are allowed to be the best in the world, and elicit the wonder of all who travel on the line. We mention them together, because they form as it were one continuous line from London to Taunton, and we hope, in a few years, the line will be completed to Exeter. The Grand Terminus at Bristol is a magnificent pile of buildings, and every part of its management is conducted with perfect system. The particulars connected with the formation of the Company are so well known that it is unnecessary to go into detail. We annex the latest train Bill, which may be depended upon for its accuracy: the reader taking notice that the time specified is London time, and consequently *ten minutes* earlier than that of Bristol. Many mistakes occur from parties not recollecting this fact.

## HACKNEY COACHES AND CARS

Are very numerous, and the scale of charges moderate. They are licensed to ply for hire within the distance of ten miles beyond the city boundaries. Books of Fares may be purchased for sixpence at any of the booksellers. There are Omnibuses continually running between the Railway Station and Clifton and the Hotwells, Stoke's Croft, &c., at the moderate charge of sixpence. Also from the Bush Hotel to Shirehampton, Henbury, Westbury, &c.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION.

Steamers run from Bristol to the following places; particulars may be obtained at the respective offices:—

New York,—office, 35, Prince's-street.

Liverpool,—office, opposite Crane No. 3.

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Tenby,—office, Narrow Quay.

Swansea,—office, 33, Welch Back.

Hayle and St. Ives, Cornwall,—office, 80, Quay.

Ditto, ditto, office, Queen Square.

Newport, Portishead, and Chepstow,—office, Rownham Wharf.

## LAND CONVEYANCE.

The continued changes taking place in Coach travelling, and the transit of Goods by Waggon, through the operation of Railroads, renders it worse than useless to give a list. We therefore recommend an application to the Offices, where printed lists may generally be obtained.

## HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

There are two strongly-built Prisons, one in Bridewell-lane, for minor offences and the safe custody of criminals before commitment; the other, the Gaol, near Bathurst Basin, capable of receiving more than two hundred prisoners. Both buildings are very firmly built, and their outward appearance fully indicate the purpose for which they were erected. The internal arrangements are of the most complete description, and great pains are taken to make them answer the object designed.

## NURSERY GARDENS.

There are three very excellent Nursery Gardens in Bristol; Messrs. Garraway, Mayes, and Co.'s, on Durdham Down; Messrs. Miller and Co.'s, Cotham New Road; and Mr. Maule's, Stapleton Road. The former is beautifully situated and laid out with great taste, and the walks are become fashionable promenades.

## PLACES FOR DIVINE WORSHIP.

## ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The Cathedral, in College Green. St. Mary Redcliff, on Redcliff-Hill. All Saints', Corn-street. St. Augustine's-the-less, College Green. Christ Church, and St. Ewen's, Broad-street. St. George's, Great George-street. St. James's, St. James's Church Yard. St. John-the-Baptist, and St. Lawrence, Broad-street. St. Mary-le-Port, Mary-le-port-street. St. Matthew's Kingsdown. The Mayor's Chapel, College Green. St. Michael's, St. Michael's Hill. St. Nicholas, St. Leonard, and St. Giles, St. Nicholas's Steps. St. Paul's, Portland-square. St. Peter's, and St. Paul's, Peter-Street. St. Philip and Jacob, Old Market-street. Holy Trinity, West-street. St. Stephen's Clare-street. Temple Church, Temple-street. St. Thomas's, Thomas-street. St. Werburgh's, Corn-street. St. Paul's, and St. John's, Bedminster. St. Andrew's, Clifton. St. John's, Lower Redland. Trinity, Hotwells. Dowry Chapel. Redland Chapel. Orphan Asylum Chapel, Hook's Mills. Trinity Almshouse Chapel, Old Market. Foster's ditto, St. Michael's Hill. Colston's ditto. Blind Asylum.

OTHER EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—Roman Catholics, Trenchard-street, Moravians, Upper Maudlin-street.

## DISSENTERS.

WESLEYANS.—Pyle Hill Chapel, Back Lane, Langton-street, Temple-street, Old Market, Baptist Mills, King-street, Hotwell-road, Granville Chapel, Portland Chapel, Redland.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—Guinea-street Chapel, Bear-lane Chapel, Barton-street Chapel, Dolman's Chapel.

WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.—Broadmead.

INDEPENDENTS.—Zion Chapel, Kingsland Chapel, St. Augustine's Place Chapel, Castle-green Chapel, Black Friars' Chapel, Tabernacle, Newfoundland-street Chapel, Anvil-street Chapel, Brunswick-square Chapel, Bridge-street Chapel, Lodge-street Chapel, Hope Chapel, Lower Castle-street Chapel (Welsh).

BAPTISTS.—West-street Chapel, Counterslip Chapel, Thrissle-street Chapel, Pithay Chapel, King-street Chapel, Broadmead Chapel, Magdalen-lane (Welsh).

CRAIG AND MULLER'S.—Callow Hill-street Chapel, Bethesda Chapel, Wilder-street Chapel, Pearce's-place Chapel, Frome-street Chapel.

VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—Friends, Rosemary-street. Unitarians, Lewin's Mead. Irvingites, St. Augustine's Back. Latter-day Saints, Temple-street. Chapel, St. James's Back. Bethel Ship, Welsh Back. Bromley's, Lower Montague-street. Jews' Synagogue, Temple-street. Zionites, True Lights.

## HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

No city in the kingdom can boast of so many Charitable Institutions as Bristol, and among them stands pre-eminent the

### BRISTOL INFIRMARY,

In Marlborough-street. This excellent institution was founded in 1735, but the old buildings being found inconvenient, in 1784 they were taken down, and the present spacious and well-arranged edifice was erected on its site. It is supported principally by voluntary contributions, and the annual expenditure is about 6,000*l.* It has accommodation for upwards of two hundred patients, and the average number admitted is about fifteen hundred in, and nearly six thousand out, annually. The wards are spacious, and the comfort and cleanliness of the whole establishment elicits the admiration of all who visit it.

### THE BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL,

Guinea-street, established in 1832, is an Institution similar to the Infirmary, but on a smaller scale. The number of patients admitted during the past year was 2926 out and 430 in, and the amount of disbursements, £1770 17*s.* 5*d.*

DISPENSARY FOR THE CURE OF COMPLAINTS IN THE EYES,  
Frogmore-street. This Institution for the admission of out-patients particularly, was founded by J. B. Estlin, Esq., F.L.S., in 1812, and has continued under his sole direction to the present time. For the first year, the expenses were defrayed by the founder; but the usefulness of the charity became so apparent, that an adequate number of annual subscribers was soon obtained, and Mr. Estlin has stated, in one of his Reports, that he has never any difficulty in raising whatever funds are required.

The expenditure, however, is unusually small. During the year 1840, 2151 patients were admitted; the expenses for Rent, Medicines, Leeches, the occasional lodging and boarding of patients while under operations, and every other disbursement, amounted to no more than £67 14*s.* 11*d.*, averaging less than 8*d.* for each patient. Of this number, between 700 and 800 were children under 10 years of age. The total amount of admissions to the present time is thirty-three thousand six hundred.

A large number of persons who were blind (many of them born so) have been restored to sight by operations. Not only from the city, but from all the neighbouring counties, and even from the remotest parts of South Wales, patients apply for relief at this charity, where they are admitted without any recommendation. The cases of accidents to the eyes from wounds, burns with heated iron, blows, &c. are very numerous; in 1840, 185 of this description occurred; and during the last two years, the new operation for the cure of squinting has been extensively performed.

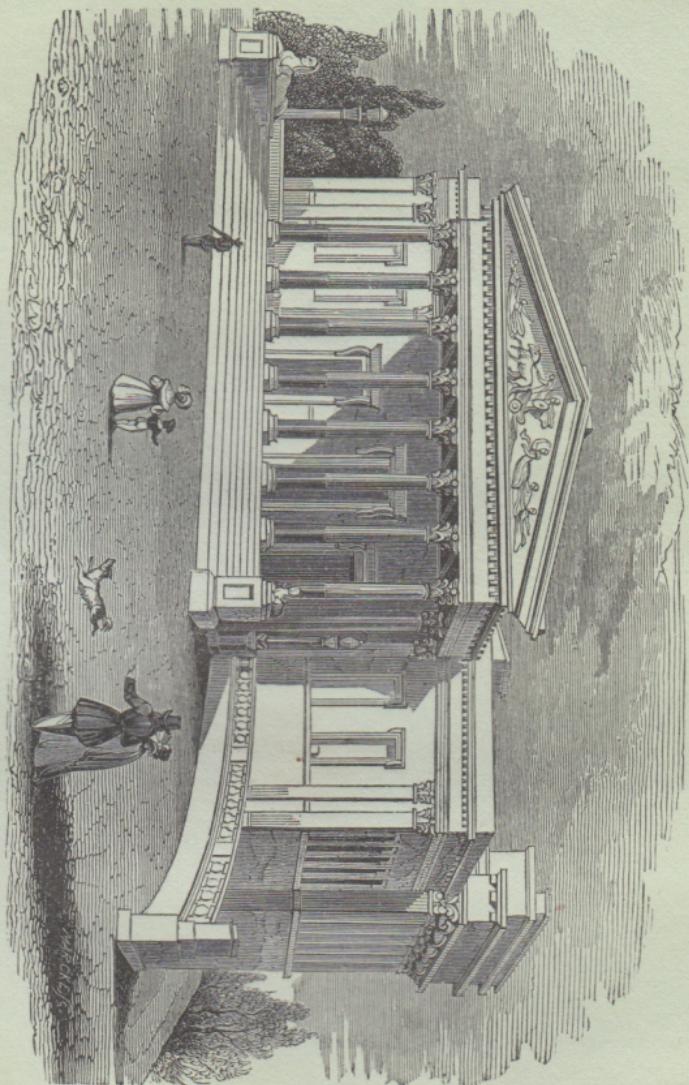
Beside the above, there are about 50 voluntary charitable societies, which collect and distribute annually among the poor in food, clothing, and medicine about £20,000.

## THE VICTORIA ROOMS, CLIFTON.

This building was designed from the classic remains of the Corinthian order of architecture, by Mr. Charles Dyer, architect. The portico, speaking professionally, is octastyle (eight columns in front), dipeostyle (two columns on the returns), recessed for five intercolumns, thereby providing a large space under the portico for the public, and protected from the weather. The sculpture in the pediment represents Minerva in a vega, driven by Apollo, preceded by the Hours (night and morning) and attended by the Graces. All these figures are colossal, or nine feet in height. The portico is approached, in front, up a flight of steps, 71 feet in length, arranged after the manner of the Propylæ at Athens: but carriages are intended to drive in under the portico, for the purpose of setting down and taking up company under cover; for this purpose ample space is provided for several parties at the same time, the carriages being required to enter at the western, or Clifton gate, and to go out at the eastern, or lower gate. The hall of entrance, in which servants are to wait for their families, is 52 feet long by 18 feet wide; it is entered through three doors from the portico, and in order that a correct idea may be formed of the relative proportions of the building, in which every thing is large, it may be desirable to know that the centre door is 20 feet high by 9 feet 6 inches wide. Next to the hall is the corridor, also 52 feet long, in which are doorways leading on the left to the committee room, and to separate cloak rooms for ladies and gentlemen; on the right to the reception room; and in the centre, through the octagon and vestibules, to the large room. The reception room, including the gallery, is 70 feet long by 30 feet wide, and 30 feet high. This room is also intended as a small concert room, and for small public and private meetings, &c. The octagon is 26 feet in diameter and 45 feet high, leading from it are vestibules and lobbies, communicating with the whole of the establishment. The large room is 117 feet 6 inches long, by 54 feet 6 inches wide, and 47 feet high, in which there are three tribunes for ladies at public meetings. All the preceding rooms are on the ground floor. In the basement, or lower floor, is a kitchen, 40 feet by 29 feet, and 29 feet high, with two sculleries; dessert and glass rooms; numerous cellars, larders, waiters' room, and superintendent's offices, &c., all communicating directly with the public rooms on the ground floor. There are also rooms for the keeper, two kinds of water, and every other convenience requisite for the object in view.

The great meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society will be the first public occasion in which these rooms will be occupied. We present our readers with a very accurate wood engraving of the building.

THE VICTORIA ROOMS, CLIFTON.





## SCHOOLS.

It appears from the last report of the Bristol Statistical Society\* that there are in Bristol 512 Day and Evening Schools, and 86 Sunday Schools, containing 21,865 Scholars, with 2,447 Teachers. They are thus classed:—

			Scholars.	Per centage proportion of the whole.
1. Infant Schools...	...	...	14 with 1,705	... 11·60
2. Dame Schools...	...	..	217 ... 3,015	... 20·52
3. Common Day and Evening Schools	...	...	219 ... 7,900	... 53·77
4. Free and Endowed Schools	...		20 ... 1,334	... 9·08
5. Superior Private and Board Schools	...	...	38 ... 740	... 5·03
			—	—
6. Sunday Schools	...	...	512      14,694	100
			86      7,171	—
Total...	...	...	598 ... 21,865	

Now, leaving out the Infant and Adult Schools, and, in short, all Scholars under 5 and above 15 years of age, we find 17,138 *between* the ages of 5 and 15.

“Having ascertained this fact, we naturally inquire further, how do these numbers represent the state of education in Bristol. This question can of course only be answered when we have acquainted ourselves with the number of children existing in the City between the same ages. Taking, then, the whole population of the City as 120,000, there must be, between 5 and 15, according to a ratio well ascertained, 28,800 children. If, therefore, a child ought to be receiving school-instruction during these ten years of life,—and who that regards this great community, whether *politically* with respect to the amount of labour required to be done, and the number of hands that could simultaneously be spared from its discharge; whether *morally* with respect to the good order which results from a disciplined state of mind and feeling; or whether *religiously* with a consideration of the immense value of the immortal welfare of every individual soul, would wish that even a fraction of a year should be curtailed from that valuable period of education?—if, then a child ought to be more or less receiving school-instruction during this term of years, there may be said to be in Bristol 11,662 children

\* To those who are desirous of obtaining more detailed accounts of the Statistics of Bristol, we recommend the very able report of the Society, recently published.

who are receiving no education at all during that period; for that number would, under the supposition, express the existing deficiency. The real fact, however, is, that comparatively few receive the whole ten years' instruction, and the majority share among them the deficit, by receiving two, three, or more years' schooling, as the case may be, while an unascertained remnant obtain no education at all but what the open street affords. One form of representing the matter, would be to say that each child receives on an average about four years' instruction; and those years probably *early* years, when it is placed at school rather to be out of the way of mischief than to acquire useful knowledge or sound principle.

“Thus far, then, we conclude that the means of education in Bristol fall short by a full third of what it ought to be: and yet it may be remarked that independently of endowments, a much larger sum is annually paid in Bristol for the purposes of education, than is contributed by the State towards the instruction of the five or six millions of children in the United Kingdom.”

The Statistical Society, gives the following valuable table of the amount of accommodation in the several places of public worship in the Borough.

	SITTINGS.			Average Attendance.	Average No. of Communicants.
	Reserved.	Free.	Total.		
Established Church .....	17,187	11,003	28,190	16,008	2,379
Independents.....	6,003	4,250	10,253	7,790	2,233
Baptists .....	2,959	1,516	4,475	3,510	1,739
Wesleyans .....	4,085	4,036	8,121	6,030	1,620
Primitive & Welch Methodists	1,190	1,069	2,259	1,080	317
Other Denominations .....	1,764	4,264	6,028	3,059	655
Total .....	33,188	26,138	59,326	37,477	8,943

Beside the general Statistical account of Schools it may be mentioned that there are the following endowed establishments for the education and clothing of children:—

Colston's Free School, St. Augustine's Place.

The Merchants' Hall School, King-street.

Queen Elizabeth's Hospital School, Christmas-street.

Red Maids' School, College Green.

Temple School, for Girls and Boys.

There are also Sunday, Daily, and Infant Schools, connected with almost every Church and Chapel in the city.

## BISHOP's COLLEGE,

At the top of Park-street, is an elegant structure dedicated to the education of youth in the principles of the Church of England. It has been founded nearly on the plan of the King's College School, London, and is spacious enough to receive 200 pupils.

## THE BAPTIST ACADEMY,

For the education of young men for the Ministry, is in Stoke's Croft. The number of students vary from 20 to 25. Connected with this Institution is a valuable Museum and a good Library, access to which is easily obtained on application to the resident Tutor.

## BRISTOL MEDICAL SCHOOL,

## OLD PARK.

In this Institution, regular annual courses of Lectures are delivered, on all the branches of Medical Education; and by attendance on these, together with attendance on the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Infirmary, Students may completely qualify themselves for Examination before the College of Surgeons, the Apothecaries' Company, and also for the Medical Degrees conferred by the University of London. The building contains two Lecture Rooms, a spacious Museum, and a Chemical Laboratory, besides rooms for Dissection &c. The following is a list of the subjects taught in this School, and of the Lecturers who respectively undertake them.

WINTER SESSION—*Anatomy and Physiology*, Dr. Riley and Dr. W. B. Carpenter. *Practical Anatomy*, Mr. Colthurst. *Chemistry*, Mr. Herapath. *Materia Medica*, Dr. Fairbrother, and Mr. Staples. *Theory and Practice of Medicine*, Dr. Symonds and Dr. J. Bernard. *Surgery*, Mr. Clark and Mr. Green. *Midwifery*, Mr. Swayne and Mr. Hetling.

SUMMER SESSION:—*Botany and Vegetable Physiology*, Mr. Rootsey and Dr. W. B. Carpenter. *Forensic Medicine*, Dr. Kay and Mr. Herapath.

## ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN GIRLS,

situated a short distance from the city, at Hook's Mills. This Asylum was founded in 1795, and is supported by voluntary contributions. It contains about forty orphan children, who are boarded, clothed, and instructed in reading, writing, needle-work, and household duties, with a view to qualify them for domestic service. This interesting institution is well worth a visit.

## CLIFTON AND THE HOTWELLS.

The numerous and frequent visitors from every part of the kingdom to the very beautiful and romantic scenes of Clifton, and the increase of its opulent residents, show the estimation in which it is held ; and it is doubtful whether any other part of England presents so great a variety, and such grandeur, of scenery as this highly favoured spot. Our space will not allow our entering so fully into a description of this admirable adjunct to our city as we could wish, and we must content ourselves with taking the reader around Clifton and the Hotwells, introducing to his notice and briefly describing, as we pass, those objects of interest which we consider worthy of attention.

Ascending Park-street, on our route, after passing the Philosophical Institution, which is described in page 23, the next objects which attract attention are the New Bishop's College and the Blind Asylum, at the right on the top of Park-street, together with the Chapel belonging to the latter institution. The former building is devoted to the instruction of youth, and the latter to the benevolent object of maintaining and educating the blind. This institution is open to strangers, and will amply reward the visitor for the time occupied in going over the establishment; the inmates are employed in basket making and other handicrafts suitable to their condition. A little further on, on the opposite side of the road, are the Horticultural Gardens, the Rooms of which are at present occupied by the Polytechnic Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institution (an object which, we trust, will prove very attractive) and by the Messrs. Branscombe, who have purchased the right of using Beard's patent for taking Daguerreotype and Photographic Portraits. Here, in the course of a few seconds, likenesses, most faithfully accurate, are taken. Proceeding on our walk, we pass, on our right hand, the entrance to Tyndal's Park, which presents to the inhabitants of Bristol a beautiful promenade, and is a pleasant road to Saint Michael's Hill and Kingsdown. A few steps further on, on a point formed by the divergence of the Clifton and Durdham Down roads, stand the Victoria Rooms, an elegant and spacious building, opened on the 24th of May last, a full description of which will be found in page 32. Opposite to this spot, on the Clifton side, is the Clifton Museum, where Mr. Stivens will be happy to shew his beautiful collection of natural curiosities, which are well deserving public attention.

Leaving the Museum, we proceed up the Clifton road, pass Richmond Terrace, and cross the fields opposite to visit the Zoological Gardens, which are laid out with considerable taste, no expense being spared to render them attractive to the lovers of natural history. On the evenings of particular days, thousands of

visitors may be seen, throwing off the cares of business, enjoying the beautiful promenades in the grounds, and witnessing the splendid displays of fireworks which are occasionally exhibited. The specimens in zoology, although not very numerous, are generally superior of their kind, and the moderate charge of admission induces most strangers, as well as residents, to visit a spot which deserves universal encouragement.

Coming from the Gardens back towards Clifton, we cross Clifton Down, where the salubrity of the air cannot fail being noticed, and from which the view of the Avon is in the highest degree romantic and picturesque; as also that of the highly-cultivated lands of Somersetshire, and the western portion of Bristol. Dundry Hill terminates the prospect on one side, on which there is a lofty tower. It was erected in the reign of Edward IV., as a land-mark for an amazing extent, and might probably have been originally intended as such by the founder or founders, rather than as necessary for so contemptible a structure as that which shrinks beneath it. A turret crowns the north-east angle, and buttresses of eight gradations support three others. Four horizontal strings separate the height into as many stories, each of which contains pointed windows with neat mullions. The upper string, or cornice, has projecting grotesque heads of animals on every angle but the north-east, and one over each window to the cardinal points. The former support beautiful pierced flying buttresses to the four lanterns or pierced turrets; and the latter octagon columns embattled. The south-west, or weather sides of this fine tower, have recently been thoroughly and judiciously repaired, by the substitution of sound stones for those which were decayed. From the summit of this tower is a fine view of Bristol, with its numerous spires, contrasted with the more solid tower of the cathedral.

On Clifton Downs, a fine resort for equestrians, are the remains of Roman fortifications, which have induced some antiquarians to regard it as the site of the Roman Station Abone. We now arrive at a building which no one should pass without entering, and once there, it will be some considerable time before there will be a desire to leave,—we allude to the Clifton Observatory, where Mr. West, the intelligent proprietor, has catered for the public amusement in a manner which reflects the highest credit on his skill and perseverance. Among the variety of objects contained in the Observatory, may be enumerated the Reflecting and Achromatic Telescopes, through which the surrounding country for 20 miles distant may be surveyed; a large Newtonian Telescope, of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in. aperture; a Newtonian, of 7 feet focus, and 7 in. aperture, with various magnifying powers; two Gregorian Telescopes, of 8 in. aperture; French Instrument, by Troughton; Astronomical Clocks; a variety of amusing and pleasing Optical Instruments, Experiments, &c.; Galvanic Apparatus; Photogenic Drawings; specimens of the Daguerreotype; and last, but not least, on the summit

of the Tower an unusually large and excellent **CAMERA OBSCURA**, which brings immediately under the view, as if by magic, the whole of the surrounding scenery, animated with the various moving objects that successively come within the field of the picture,—human figures, cattle, carriages, the waving of foliage, and ships and steamers arriving and departing,—presented with the distinctness and in the vivid colouring of nature, and affording a high gratification to the observer, from the continued changes, and varied effects of light and shade upon the landscape. From the lower part of the building Mr. West has effected a passage down into the Giant's Cave, so called from some fabulous tradition. This is a natural chamber within the upper beds of the carboniferous limestone that form St. Vincent's Rocks, and opens at one extremity upon the precipitous escarpment of that rock, at a height of about two hundred and thirty feet above the river Avon, which runs at the foot, and eighty below and to the west of the Observatory. At this opening a balcony has been fixed, and here, in perfect security, may the visitor contemplate a scene perfectly unique in its character.

On leaving the Observatory, the preparations for erecting the Suspension Bridge cannot fail of being noticed; and the immense height from the water and the magnificence of the scenery must also strike the attention. [An engraving, with description, will be found in the work.] The visitor will then descend the hill, passing Prince's Buildings and Sion Spring, which supplies nearly all the inhabitants on the western side of Clifton with water, and where there are excellent and commodious baths. He will then proceed along the Royal York Crescent, a delightful situation, from which is obtained a most charming prospect; pass Saville Place, and arrive at Clifton Church, a neatly-built edifice, with a tastefully-arranged church-yard. Opposite the Church is the house of T. Goldney, Esq., where may be viewed, by permission of the owner, a curious artificial grotto. On the entrance is displayed a great variety of rare and costly shells; the sides are embossed with rock crystals, mündies, metallic ores, petrifications, and various other fossils; the roof is finely fretted, and the floor presents a rich mosaic pavement. In a recess is a statue of Aquarius, and fronting the door are figures of a lion and lioness. From the grotto is a subterraneous passage to a fine terrace walk. The gardens exhibit considerable taste.

We again descend the hill through Clifton Vale, and proceed by the Paragon to Dowry-square, Hotwells; thence to Hotwell House, which is built in the Tuscan order, and has a neat appearance. The ground floor contains a Pump-Room and well-arranged Hot and Cold Baths. The mineral waters are held in great repute, and large quantities are exported. The neighbourhood is much frequented by invalids, both for the benefit of the waters and the salubrity of the air. There are two ascents from the Hotwells to Clifton, one by the Zig-zag Walk, a sinuous path cut out on the sides of the

rock, and the other by a carriage road, which forms an easy ascent. The scenery from this spot is romantic and beautiful, as St. Vincent's rocks can here be seen to the best advantage.

From the Wells we cross the Avon at Rowham Ferry, and wander amid the still more romantic scenery on the other side, where wood and rock mingle in beautiful variety. Among the many charming spots on this side, none is more famed than Nightingale Valley, where, during the summer, many a happy group will be met enjoying the scenery and listening to the music of the feathered tribe, frequently enriched by the full melodious notes of the nightingale. Hours might be spent in contemplating Nature's lovely works in this place, which will be visited and re-visited as long as a taste for the beautiful remains.

We now retrace our steps, re-cross the ferry, on our return to the city, by way of the docks and Cumberland Basin, which is frequently all bustle from the landing and embarking of passengers by the various steamers. Wherries are constantly plying from the Basin to the city, and the visitor will do well to embark in one. The passage will afford considerable gratification, as he will have an excellent view of the Crescents and other buildings in the distance, and pass, on the left, the manufactory of Messrs. Lunell and Co., and, on the right, the establishment of the Great Western Steam-Packet Company. Here is now building the *Great Britain*, a splendid iron steamer, intended to run to and from America, in conjunction with the far-famed *Great Western*,—a description of which, accompanied with a correct and spirited engraving, will be found in page 26. We land with our visitor at Prince's Street Bridge, close by the substantial and spacious warehouses of Messrs. Acraman & Co., and trust he will consider himself amply repaid for the time and labour employed.

Before parting we are desirous of remarking that Clifton is interspersed with Hotels, Libraries, Lodging-Houses, places for public worship, and is well supplied with every thing requisite to make it a comfortable place of abode; and to the botanist and the geologist the immediate vicinity presents a rich field for investigation.

## THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

Of which we annex an Engraving, is in course of erection. The structure was commenced in consequence of a bequest of Alderman Vick, of Bristol, who, in the year 1770, bequeathed the sum of £1000 to the Society of Merchants, in order that it might be placed out at interest, to accumulate for the purpose of constructing a bridge from Clifton Down across the Avon. The sum originally bequeathed having amounted to about £10,000, the work was begun and aided by shares for the remainder to the amount of £50,000. The design is Mr. Telford's, and the whole is under the superintendence of Sir I. K. Brunel. The foundation stone of the pier on the Somersetshire side was laid by the Marquis of Northampton, August 27, 1836, and the work has since that time slowly proceeded amid many unexpected obstacles. The piers are now finished, and a large proportion of the chain manufactured, and we hope soon to witness the completion of this wonderful structure. The span of the Bridge will be 630 feet; the height from high water mark 230 feet.

## THE GREAT WESTERN COTTON WORKS.

This spacious and substantially-built factory is situated in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, in a most convenient spot, close to the Great Western Railway and the banks of the Avon, and is in full operation, under the able management of J. B. Clarke, Esq., a gentleman possessing every qualification for the superintendence of such an extensive establishment, inferior to none, we believe, in the kingdom. We cannot within our limits enter into a full description of the works, but some idea of the extent may be formed from the following facts, which we have derived from personal inspection, accompanied by Mr. Rowbotham, the experienced and talented Foreman of the Works:—

Number of persons employed, 1800.

Wages varying from 5s. to 30s. per week.

Number of Steam Engines at work, six—3 of 80, and 1 each of 60, 24, and 20 horse power.

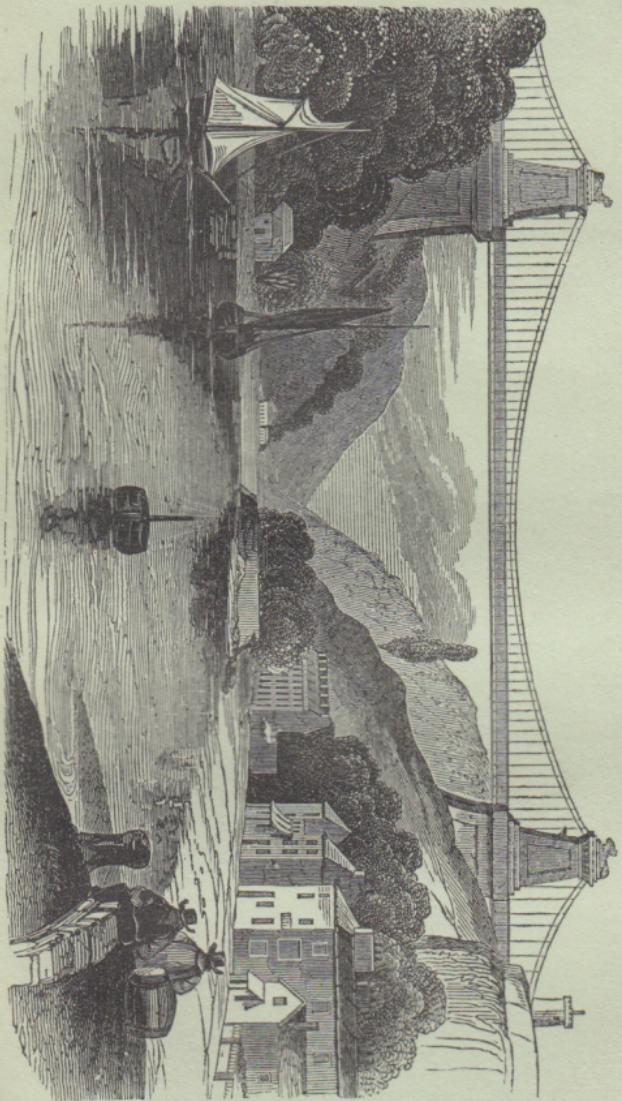
Quantity of coals consumed, weekly, 150 tons.

Number of Gas-lights, 1500, consuming 4500 feet of gas per hour, when the establishment is lighted up.

The Machinery with the exception of such as are patent, was manufactured on the premises.

Every part of these extensive works is in the most perfect order, and the persons employed look remarkably healthy and are well dressed; indeed the appearance of the work-people altogether

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, CLIFTON.





form a striking contrast to those caricatures with which thousands are acquainted, who have never seen the interior of such an establishment.

The necessary hindrance which visitors must always occasion to the persons employed, renders it difficult to obtain an order to visit this factory, but those who can obtain such a favour will be amply repaid for their trouble.

The Warehouses and Offices belonging to the Company are in Redcliff-street, and were built expressly for the purpose. They are quite in character with the works, spacious, elegant, and possessing every facility for business, the front being on the principal thoroughfare, and the back having direct communication with the water, so that goods brought from the works are transhipped from the barges to the warehouse.

### PUBLIC CEMETERY, ARNO's VALE,

Established by private subscription of upwards of one hundred and fifty citizens of Bristol. It is situated in a naturally-formed Basin, within a mile of the city, on the Bath road. The land at present enclosed is rather more than 14 acres, and comprises a portion on the left or eastern side, intended for Members of the Established Church, with an elegant Church of the Italian order; and another portion on the right, for Dissenters, with a chaste and beautiful Ionic Chapel, a model of that on the banks of the river Ilyssus. The entrance is through gates separating the two buildings, intended for the Chaplain and Superintendent, and the general appearance of the ground is pleasing and attractive.

The substitution of the spacious Cemetery for the crowded and gloomy Churchyard, is, indeed, one of the many and important alterations which the improving spirit of the age has effected; and few years will elapse ere a discerning public will perceive the propriety of prohibiting the use of small spots of ground, in the very heart of large Cities, as sepulchres for the dead.

### EXCURSIONS,

*Which may be made within a day, with the distance to each place.*

Chepstow, Piercefield, Wynd Cliff, Tintern Abbey, the Banks of the Wye—by Steamer to Chepstow, thence by conveyances which may be easily obtained on landing, 21 miles.

Cheddar Cliffs and Caverns, 18 miles.

Clevedon, a pleasant watering place, 12 miles, by railroad.

Banwell Caves, 19 miles, by railroad.

Badminton, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, 16 miles.

Berkeley Castle, the residence of Earl Fitzhardinge, 19 miles.

Portishead, by steamer, 8 miles.

Thornbury Castle, 11 miles.

Weston-super-mare, a fashionable bathing place, 22 miles, by railroad.

The City of Bath, with its Pump Room, Park, Baths, Abbey, Crescents, Squares, &c., 12 miles, by railroad.

Corsham House, the seat of Lord Methuen, 10 miles from Bath, by railroad.

Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, 18 miles from Bath.

Dundry Hill and Tower, 4 miles. From this place may be obtained, on a clear day, a most extensive view of the surrounding country, including the Steep and Flat Holms, the Welsh Mountains, and the White Horse in Wiltshire.

Stanton Drew, where are some interesting Druidical remains, 7 miles.

*Places in Bristol, and its immediate vicinity, worthy the attention of Strangers, who may obtain information of the means of gaining admission, to such as require an introduction, of any Bookseller.*

Brandon Hill, from which an excellent view of the city, &c. may be obtained.

Bristol Institution, Park-street.

Scientific Exhibition, in connection with the Mechanics' Institution, Horticultural Rooms.

Blind Asylum, top of Park-street.

Clifton Museum, Richmond Hill.

West's Observatory, Clifton Down.

Cook's Folly, Durdham Down.

Zoological Gardens, Durdham Down.

Garaway, Mayes and Co.'s Nursery Gardens, Durdham Down Road.

Grotto, &c. at the residence of T. Goldney, Esq., Clifton.

Redcliff Church, Redcliff Hill.

Cathedral and Mayor's Chapel, College Green.

Museum, Baptist College, Stoke's Croft.

Pump Room, Hotwells.

St. Vincent's Rocks.

Leigh Woods, and Nightingale Valley.

Leigh Court, the residence of P. J. Miles, Esq.

Blaize Castle and Woods.

Henbury Cottages and Church Yard.

## GEOLOGY OF BRISTOL &amp; ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

A comprehensive view of the geological features of this neighbourhood will include what is commonly known as the Bristol coal-field, extending from Tortworth-park on the North to the Mendip hills, southwards. The great vertical extent in the tabular list of strata which this tract comprises is remarkable, and hence arises so great a variety in mineral structure, in the superposition of strata, and in the forms of organic remains, as to render this locality peculiarly adapted for geological study.

Commencing with the latest formation, we find the INFERIOR OOLITE capping the summit of Dundry Hill at about four miles to the south. The freestone raised in the Dundry quarries was anciently employed in the building of St. Mary Redcliffe church, but it is now superseded by the Bath oolite. Its fossils are most abundant; besides corals are Ammonites of many species, Nautili, and Belemnites; many univalves (*Pleurotomaria*, *Melania*, *Cirrus*) and Conchiferæ (*Trigonia*, *Astarte*, *Cucullæa*, *Modiola*, *Pholadomya*, with *Terebratula* of numerous varieties).

Next in the descending order is the LIAS formation, which here attains a thickness of about 300 feet. The upper division—*Lias Upper Marls*—consisting chiefly of argillaceous deposits, is seen under the Oolitic beds of Dundry and Bitton hills; the lower part presents—1st, about 60 feet of *Blue Limestones* in thin courses (none exceeding 12 inches) interstratified with clay beds, usually thin, but abundant in the lower part; 2nd, *White Limestones* about 20 feet, separated by thin clay seams into 12 or 15 layers, of which one is about 18 inches in thickness; these rest upon—3rd, the *Lias Lower Marls*, which are chiefly laminated clays, and coloured marlstones with nodular limestones. The *Blue Limestone* beds have yielded remains of the *Plesiosaurus*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Pentacrinus*, and the ordinary Molluscous species of this formation; in the *Lower Marls* is a remarkable *bone-bed*, full of fish-scales and teeth, which, though generally less than one inch thick, is apparently continuous through an extent of many miles. A most instructive section has been made through these beds at Saltford on the Great Western railway. The Lias occupies the low undulating hills in the vicinity, as Totterdown, Bedminster down, Cotham hill (which gives name to a nodular concretionary limestone, called, when polished, *Cotham Marble*) and the moderately elevated lands of Horfield and Filton.

To these succeed the *Red Marls* and *Red Sandstones* of the SALIFEROUS system. The low central and eastern parts of Bristol, a narrow tract passing hence to Winterbourn, and the Ashton valley present good examples of these strata. The valley of the

Trim from Westbury to the Avon is occupied by another division of the same system—the *Calcareous Conglomerate*—which is seen also at Henbury and Almondsbury, and at the brow of the depressed ground between the Observatory and the turnpike, adjoining the road, which descends to the river. In this stratum, near Durdham Down, three new species of Saurians, forming the genera *Palaeosaurus* and *Thecodontosaurus*, were found by Mr. Stutchbury and Dr. Riley.

The above-mentioned formations are, with rare exceptions nearly horizontal; they occupy in detached masses about one half of the area of the coal basin, and overlie the Carboniferous group of strata, which are always sloping with an inclination of 25 to 50 degrees towards the centre of the basin, except in those out-lying tracts, as at Penpole, Failand and Walton downs, where violent undulations or disruptions of the beds have changed their dip and direction.

The CARBONIFEROUS system presents—1st, Coal-measures; 2nd, Millstone Grit; 2nd, Mountain Limestone; 4th, Old Red Sandstone. Owing to the great dislocations and extensive movements of this group, and to the subsequent denudations to which the irregular surface has been subjected, the lowest beds of the *Coal-measures* often appear at the surface in the interior of the basin, and from the overflowing of the superincumbent horizontal strata of Lias and New Red Sandstone, the area is broken up into several detached coal-fields. The largest extends about 12 miles, from Cromhall, near Wickwar, south-westwards to Brislington, having an average breadth of three or four miles. Two others of very small dimensions occur at Newton St. Loe and in the Golden Valley, near Bitton. An important coal-field is worked at Nailsea, and there is another more westward at Paulton. At six miles to the south of Bristol is the Pensford coal-field. Farther southward is that near Clan down, and another borders the northern flank of the Mendip hills, extending nearly to Frome. The whole group is susceptible of a triple division into—1st, *Upper coal-measures*, composed of about 1400 feet of sandstones, shales and clays, with 12 to 15 feet of coal in 7 or 8 seams; 2nd, the *Pennant rock*, about 1000 feet of sandstones regularly deposited, and yielding in some quarries, as at Stapleton, large slabs, 8 to 10 feet square. This is nearly devoid of coal, and rests upon—3rd, the *Lower coal-measures*, resembling the upper measures in composition, holding about the same quantity of coal, and possessing a thickness nearly as great. The collieries are worked with considerable energy, the miners in many parts, as at Hall-lane, near Hanham, at Newton St. Loe and at Clan down, attaining a depth of 200 to 250 fathoms. The vegetable reliquiae are distributed in profusion; above the coal-seams are *Filices*, *Sigillaria*, *Lithodendron*, &c., and *Stigmaria* in the subjacent clays. *Calamites* abound in the Pennant rocks; two trees (*Sigillariae*?) may be seen in an erect position on the south

bank of the Great Western railway at 3 miles 5 furlongs from the city. No remains of mollusks or fish have been discovered.

2nd. The *Millstone Grit* consists of 300 to 400 feet of solid sandstones, with partings of ferruginous clay and shale, interstratified with beds of coarse and fine quartzose conglomerates. It skirts the northern border of the coal-field, and is brought to the surface near its centre at Kingswood. The abrupt elevations of Brandon-hill, Clifton church, and St. Michael's-hill are formed of this compact rock; and its quarries—as at Honeyopen-hill—furnish the stone with which the streets of the city are pitched. A few plants, a *Pinna* and a spinose species of *Producta*, are occasionally found.

3rd. The *Mountain Limestone* is admirably seen in the defile of the Avon. The visitor, during his walk from Rownham ferry, may observe the houses at the western end of Windsor terrace, firmly fixed upon the solid rock of the *Millstone Grit*. Thence commence the transition beds, called the *Upper Limestone Shales*, comprising three or four alternations of block-grit, thin sandstones and shales, and granular with oolitic limestones, extending behind St. Vincent's parade nearly to the Hotwell-house, at which place begins the true Limestone. Proceeding to the bottom of the road which leads up to the downs, a bold escarpment of shattered and contorted limestone marks the position of an enormous fault, by which the lowest part of the *Millstone Grit* mass is again brought to view. The ascending road is cut through the alternating strata, which are the repetition of those above described; and from the ravine which descends from the turnpike, the complete *Mountain Limestone* series may be traced through a distance of six furlongs to the termination of the "Black Rock" quarries, beyond which the gradual slope of the hill and the luxuriant growth of underwood denote the outcrop of the *Lower Limestone Shales*.

The western boundary of the basin is nearly complete; the large calcareous plain of Broadfield Down is separated by a small interval only from that of Leigh Down, which is continued by Durdham down to Pen Park. The limestone recommences at Knole Park, and proceeds northward to Cromhall church, where it makes a sudden turn to Chipping Sodbury; thence the eastern limit is manifest only in three or four very small tracts. The Mendip hills, passing from Frome eastward, and then trending gradually towards Broadfield Down, form the southern limit of the basin. From the western ranges are thrown off the hills of Bleadon, Worle, Wood-spring, Clevedon, and Kingsweston.

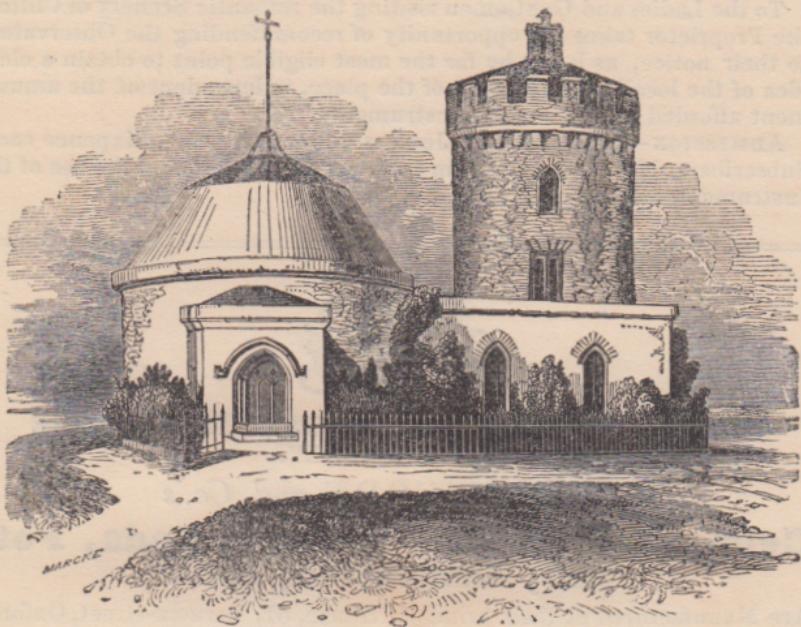
The relics of the strange creatures which existed in those ancient periods are profusely laid in some parts of the series, especially in the upper and lower transition strata. Remains of fish occur in the earliest formed beds. One stratum, several feet thick, of the "Black rock" is composed mainly of the disjointed columns and bodies of *Crinoidea*, and several other large masses closely resemble

modern coral reefs. The Mollusca, though various, are chiefly the *Spirifer*, *Producta* and *Terebratula*.

Beneath these deposits may be observed a hard, coarse-grained, reddish sandstone, which may be traced up the bank 'till it forms the foundation of the small tower, called Cook's Folly. This sandstone forms the highest stratum of the 4th division—the *Old Red Sandstone*; and by pursuing the course of the Avon, (the left bank is now the best for investigation), a series of fissile grey and red sandstones, laminated red clays, granular moderately hard red block sandstones (with which the piers for the suspension bridge are constructed), together with subordinate quartzose conglomerates will be found accumulated 'till they attain a thickness of two or three thousand feet. The Old Red Sandstone underlies the limestone of Durdham Down, Failand, and Walton Down, and it marks the course of an anti-clinal axis along the Mendip range. It is again seen at Thornbury, and, traversing Milbury Heath, proceeds to Tortworth, and continues onwards to support the limestone of the north-eastern corner of the basin. The lowest beds are *cornstones*, and these rest unconformably at Whitfield and Charfield, upon strata of the Silurian system, which in this brief sketch it is not our purpose further to notice, except, that Trappean rocks are there visible. The only other locality for Igneous rocks hitherto known is at Bleadon hill, and was pointed out by the Rev. D. Williams, in the cutting of the Exeter railway. The Lias strata are hereby dislocated.

The Post-tertiary accumulations of gravel along the course of the Avon and its tributary streams have supplied bones of the Elephant, Rhinoceros, Hyæna, and others. The caves of the Mendip hills have yielded an abundant harvest to the unremitting labours of Mr. Beard and the Rev. D. Williams. Remains of the Elephant, Rhinoceros, Bear, Hyæna, Tiger, Ox, Stag, and many other quadrupeds, have been disinterred from the accumulations of mud and detritus with which those dark recesses are usually filled.

FINIS.



## OBSERVATORY, CLIFTON.

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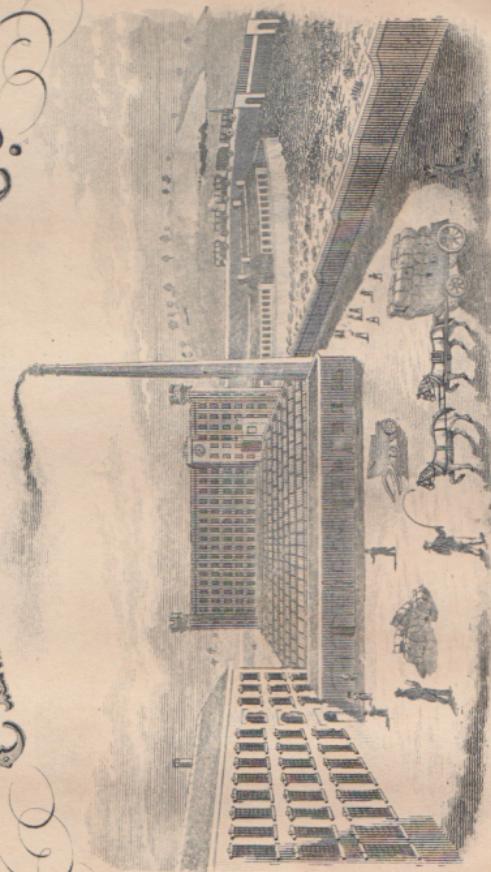
The Stamps supplied for the use of the Bristol Saturday Papers (as shewn by the Documents above referred to), for the year 1841, were as follow :—

<b>Bristol Mercury, Price 5d. ...</b>	<b>197,000</b>
BRISTOL MIRROR .....	106,000
BRISTOL JOURNAL (Felix Farley's) .....	72,000
BRISTOL TIMES .....	45,000

The above are the results for a short period, but on the ENTIRE SERIES of Parliamentary Returns, embracing a period of several years, *The Mercury* possesses a vast superiority ; it is not only at the head of the Bristol Press, but, in point of Circulation, is the Leading Paper in the West of England.

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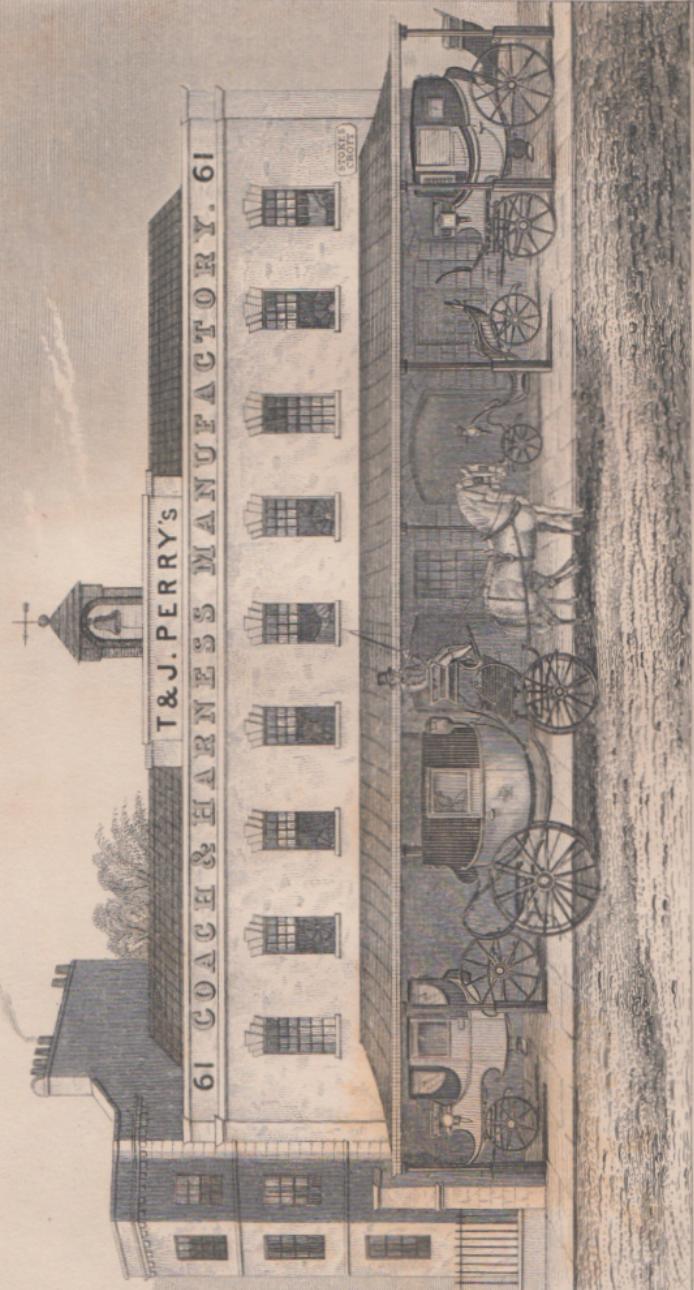


N<sup>o</sup> 61, UPPER END OF STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL.  
ESTABLISHED IN 1804.

By Landor, Brougham, Bristol.

61 COACH & HARNESS MANUFACTORY. 61

T & J. PERRY'S



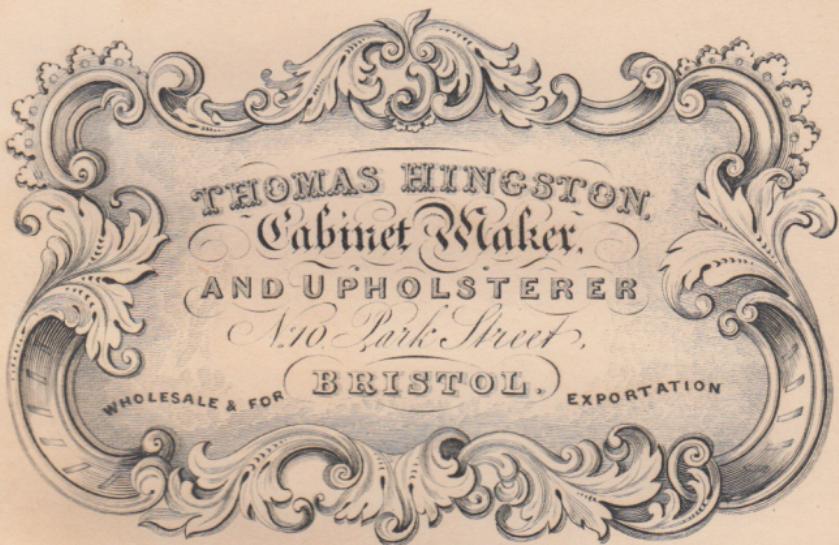


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THE importance of Education, abstractedly considered, is becoming more and more impressed on the public mind. The doubts, which might have been once felt as to its ultimate tendency, have been gradually but completely dissipated, and it is now regarded as the principal element of civilization. How widely soever the numerous plans of social amelioration may differ from one another, they are all based on the value and necessity of early mental training. But if the inestimable benefits of education be, at length, fully recognised, not less so is the absolute need of its being conducted on right principles. Its practical value must mainly depend on the views entertained by those to whom the youthful mind is entrusted, whose sacred duty it is to watch its developement, to direct its growing energies, and impart those habits and methods of intellectual exertion, by which the future man is trained to pass usefully and honourably through life, and acquire the respect of his fellow-creatures. The community is now fully alive to the truth, that the mere routine of what is sometimes termed Education,—the dull round of a certain tasks, mechanically imparted and received,—can neither properly elicit the capabilities of the child, nor satisfy the just expectations of the parent; but that, instead of these, a system of teaching, the result of practice and mature reflection, every part bearing a fit relation to the rest, and adapted judiciously, but expressly, for bringing into action the powers of the mind, in subservience to the moral principle, is the great, the essential object to be attained.

The zealous and continued efforts made to diffuse the blessings of Education among the humblest classes, and the success which has attended those efforts, are not only remarkable as characteristic of the age in which we live, but speak powerfully to the middle and higher orders of society. They serve to indicate, in a manner not to be mistaken, the moral influence of those classes, and what is, perhaps, yet more clear to the human mind, their intellectual position in the social scale can be maintained only by corresponding mental exertion, and the attainment of a still higher point of mental cultivation. In vain may rank boast its ancestral honors, or wealth its adventitious advantages, if the one or the other be not sustained by the knowledge and acquirements which the progress of society, and the demands of taste and science, have rendered as indispensable as they are intrinsically praiseworthy.

But if Education, in reference to its social value, be an object so important, how essential is it that it be strictly connected and bound up with the interest of RELIGION ! It is, in truth, viewed comparatively with the great duty of implanting the germs of piety and religious principle in the mind, that Education assumes its loftiest aspect. Unhappily, mankind have had awful experience of that system of Education,—the offspring of pride and self-sufficiency,—which has no reference to the ultimate destiny of man, and which regards not his best hopes and aspirations as an immortal being ! The bitter fruits of knowledge apart from that first of all objects of human acquisition,—an acquaintance with, and a reverence for, the revealed will of God and of his benevolent designs towards his creatures,—have been too often tasted not to have left a profound impression on the meditative mind.

In proportion to the intellectual vigour and activity which Education bestows, is the importance of guiding its new-born energy aright, and of subjecting it to the restraining influence of Christian principles. Every system, in other respects how excellent soever, must be inherently wrong, in which care is not taken to implant these principles firmly in the mind, and sedulously to enforce them upon the youthful understanding. Philosophers have theorised, and statesmen declaimed, on the multiplied advantages and delights of knowledge ; but the course of events and the records of human passions have shown that its perils are as real as the pleasures and the powers it confers ; and that, unaccompanied by a firm belief in the truths which God has revealed in the Book of his Word, it proves, in too many cases, a curse and a snare to those who have toiled to acquire it.

If I have rightly conceived the true end of Education, the objects to be achieved consist in the acquisition of every species of knowledge adapted to enrich the mind, to qualify the individual for the business of life, and to fit him for his station in society ; the cultivation of the different branches of learning by those systematic methods by which instruction is most advantageously and certainly imparted ; the regulation of the disposition and temper ; the formation of habits of research and steady application : in fine, in that union of moral and mental discipline, conjointly with the inculcation of the truths of Christianity, by means of which the feelings and intellect are judiciously exercised, and every faculty unfolded and strengthened.

Having been myself educated in a public Grammar School, and passed above twenty years of my life as an Assistant Master, in several Classical Schools of high reputation,—the last ten years of which, previous to my coming to Summer Hill, I spent with the Rev. Dr. Hooker, at Rottingdean, Brighton, —I trust I may be justified in saying, that mine are no theoretical views, or hastily adopted opinions, on the subject of education ; that I have had ample opportunities of testing the practical value of different systems of teaching, and their relative effects when applied to the various capacities and dispositions of youth ; that I have brought to my all-important task those aids and auxiliaries which long experience fails not to supply, coupled with (I must be permitted to hope) that moral weight which the testimonies and approbation of friends, who have had constant observance of my character and demeanour, through a series of many years, may be deemed to confer.

The EDUCATIONAL COURSE pursued in my School embraces the Ancient and Modern Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Mathematics, Land-Surveying and Civil Engineering, Geography, History, Moral Science and Religion ; to which is added whatever is deemed essential to a sound, scientific, and liberal education, adapted to the demands of the present advanced state of society.

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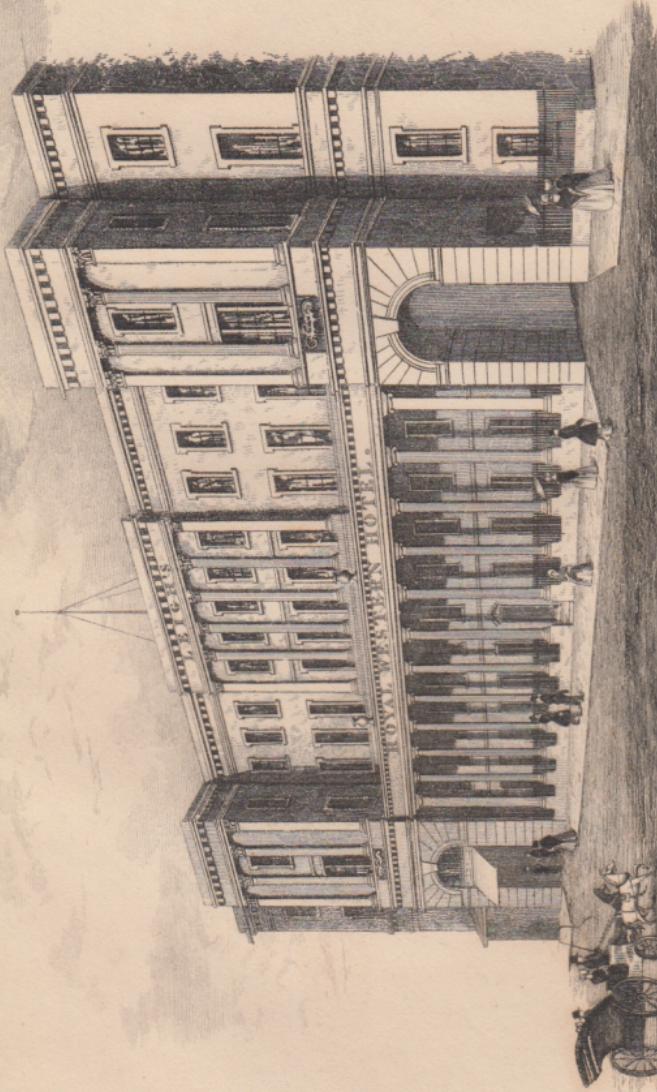
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